IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

APRIL 2002

Danielle Bruno
Editor

This newsletter is published by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged. Noxious News is also available on-line at www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm.

UpFront With Remote Sensing

Bonneville County Weed Control Is Out Of This World!

In fact, Bonneville County Weed Control Department was just awarded $760,000 from National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Earth Science Applications Division, to help locate and monitor invasive weeds. Although Bonneville County was awarded the grant it will also involve Idaho State University, University of Idaho, Boise State University, and others.

Invasive weeds are conquering our federal lands at the rate of 5,000 acres per day. Finding these (new) patches of weeds are the biggest problem. Much of Idaho is difficult to travel to and access. If new invaded sites can be located using special cameras mounted on satellites and high-flying aircraft, then weed management will be much simpler.

Our department will be the primary investigator for the project. Upon hiring two new employees, we will begin the project by taking our Global Postitioning Systems (GPS's) to a known location in Swan Valley of one of our worst invaders, leafy spurge. We will mark the size and location of the site and then give this information to Idaho State University. ISU will then order the images (data) from the numerous companies that specialize in remote sensing. Once the University obtains the data they will then study them to determine which images are leafy spurge and which images are native plants. This will be done by selecting for exact color (computers can see close to 130 different colors where the human eye can see about 30), temperature differences, or possibly infrared differences. Once they have determined the special facts that make that exact location leafy spurge, they will then predict other infestation sites and relay those GPS locations to our crew. They will then enter the coordinates into their GPS's and seek out the patches to verify that the spot is actually the weed or some other plant. The crews will also determine if the images missed sites that are found outside of the proposed location.

If we can make this happen we will then share this technology with surrounding weed control professionals, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Fort Hall or Ada County Weed Department in Boise. One thing that NASA liked about our program is the ability to share information and help other "end users" in the area, state, and eventually across the nation with this technology.

It has been a great challenge to work directly with NASA. It is much easier once you understand, in our language, what they actually require and expect. This may be as simple as quarterly reports or as difficult as setting up C.A.G.E. codes for doing business with this branch of the federal government. Right now it is not overwhelming, but we are just getting this project started. It will also be a challenge to work with all three universities as well as coordinate the data purchases with those companies who can help us obtain the images.

We hope to use this technology to identify other weed infestations such as Purple Loosestrife, Spotted knapweed, Hoary cress, and possibly Cheat grass. This tool can be utilized by any and all weed management personnel. It is our goal to bring NASA's inventions down to earth to benefit all those infected by the silent invaders – invasive weeds.

Jeffrey Pettingill, Bonneville County Weed Control

Cost Share Update

Brenda Waters

To date, applications have been scored and ranked for the 2002 cycle and letters for approval of Carry Over Requests for remaining funds from 2001 were mailed out of our office during the week of April 8th. If you have not received your letter, please let us know. At this time, we still have not received any federal funds into ISDA that can be sent out for Cost Share. Letters to CWMA's were mailed out in March, indicating a tentatively approved total award amount for this year. What this means is that each CWMA application was tentatively approved for up to a certain dollar amount. However, this does not guarantee that you will receive the entire amount that was tentatively approved. It is our intention that once the federal funds are received in our office, we will begin to fill the remaining funding needs according to the ranking of the applications. Further funding will also be dependent on findings from the fiscal reviews and any new requirements of the federal funds.

During the week of April 1st, a check was mailed to each of the CWMA's for their approved portion of the state appropriated funds. These funds are to be used starting with the CWMA's #1 priority project and then working down the list of approved *non-fire* application priorities until exhausted. Unfortunately, the requirements of our federal grants will not allow funds to be spent prior to receiving them without special written approval from the federal grant administrator. This means that if you spend money that you do not have yet without prior written approval from the federal grantor, you cannot use the funds you receive in the future to pay for them. If you have projects that must be on the ground before you will receive the funds, please send us a list of those projects and the reason why they cannot wait. We will then work to get prior written approval from our federal partners. You can send us your list of projects needing prior approval by emailing bwaters@agri.state.id.us. An example would be that in order to effectively control spotted knapweed you must spray it while it is in a small rosette so the timing is critical and cannot wait due to the stage of growth. Sorry for the delay and thanks for your patience while we wait to receive further funding for the Cost Share Program.

We will be scheduling with you to review projects from the 2001 Cost Share this summer and look forward to seeing first hand the wonderful weed control that was completed last year. We also hope to attend and participate in as many of the projects this year as our schedules allow so please notify us prior to the implementation of your projects.

If you have not received a copy of the Statewide 2001 Cost Share Report on disk, you can find it on our website at www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.html. This is an opportunity for you to see what everyone else accomplished last year and find out what they plan to get done this year. If you have comments or suggestions for improving the 2001 Cost Share Report, we would like to hear them. Please send them to bwaters@agri.state.id.us.

Update on Idaho's Noxious Weed Free Forage & Straw Program

Glen Secrist

Counties will have the option to contract with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) to perform inspection and certification of Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFF&S) for 2002 and hereafter. Participating counties will be required to become "agents" of ISDA in the same manner as Idaho Crop Improvement Association. Counties which desire to continue using the services of ICIA may do so and no additional action is required. Counties will continue to have both options available to them annually.

Contractors performing inspection and certification of NWFF&S must follow these guidelines:

1. Counties (agent) must enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ISDA that outlines the responsibilities of both ISDA and the county for maintaining quality standards and meeting the requirements of the Idaho Code (IDAPA 02 Title 06, Chapter 31 – Idaho Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw Certification Rules).
2. Only a single agent, either a county or ICIA, will be authorized to perform inspections and certification in a particular county. The exception is that ICIA may inspect and certify straw crops for any ICIA member who has had a grain seed crop inspected.
3. The agents' personnel performing inspection and certification of forage and straw crops must meet associated proficiency standards. Regional training will be provided to all new inspectors by ISDA, or one of its agents, before the beginning of field operations.
4. Agents are responsible for ordering bale tags at cost from the vendor identified by ISDA (cost of tags for 2001 was $ .025 each).
5. The vendor will stamp each bale tag with the ISDA logo prior to delivery to the agent. Agents must then print the County name, grower number, and bale tag number on each tag, using software provided at no-cost by ISDA (printing tags requires a dot matrix printer and almost any serviceable computer).

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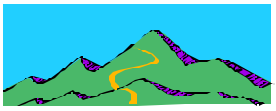
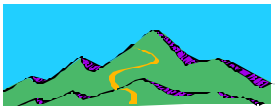


The Idaho Invasive Species Council

Glen Secrist



An Executive Order issued on September 26, 2001 by Idaho Governor Dirk Kempthorne established the Idaho Invasive Species Council (ISC). The purpose of the ISC as stated in the Executive Order (EO) is as follows:

To provide policy level direction and planning for combating harmful invasive species infestations throughout the state and for preventing the introduction of others that may be potentially harmful.

The EO lists the following responsibilities of ISC members: (1) *minimize the effects of harmful non-native species …(2) serve as a non-partisan forum for identifying and understanding invasive species issues; (3) take measures that will encourage control and prevention of harmful non-native species; (4) organize and streamline the process for identifying and controlling invasive species; and (5) consider ways to halt the spread of invasive species and find ways to bring current problems under control.*

The EO directs the active participation of 10 Idaho state agencies and organizations. It also identified an additional 20 federal, local, tribal organizations, and congressional delegation representatives that were to be invited to participate. The EO also allows inviting other private and not-for-profit organizations with an interest in invasive species to participate with consensus of the Council. It is anticipated that as per the Order, the ISC will meet a minimum of twice annually with additional ad hoc committee work by participant's staff between full meetings of the ISC.

Interest in forming the Invasive Species Council, as has been done in several other western states, was stimulated by the discovery of Eurasian watermilfoil in Payette Lake in the fall of 2000. Eurasian watermilfoil has also spread from western Washington into several lakes in the Panhandle and is considered a major threat to tourism, water based recreation and sport fishing throughout the region. This is the first aquatic weed added to Idaho's noxious weed list. With its addition, several Idaho agencies that had only a peripheral interest in terrestrial weeds were impacted by the appearance and spread of this aquatic nuisance species.

There are several other aquatic organisms that pose a threat to Idaho's waters and associated resources: zebra mussels, parrot feather, giant salvinia, and several harmful non-native fishes. Creation of the Council will help in assessing if any of these harmful species have been introduced, and to quickly take eradication actions as necessary. More importantly, it will help to raise public awareness about the risks posed to Idaho resources by these and other organisms, and what actions can be implemented to prevent their intentional or accidental introduction. Creation of the ISC also makes Idaho eligible for available federal funding to among other things, develop an Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan.

The first meeting of the Idaho Invasive Species Council was held on March 5, 2002. Governor Dirk Kempthorne addressed the 30 participants and provided an overview of the purpose and responsibilities of the Council. Peter Johnson from McCall presented a briefing on the Eurasian watermilfoil infestation in Payette Lake and local efforts to remove it. Dr. Mark Sytsma from Portland State University, an expert on aquatic nuisance species, then gave an overview on the impacts invasive aquatics are having on our environment and resources. He also presented ideas on developing an Aquatic Nuisance Species Plan such as has been developed by Oregon and other Western states.

It is anticipated that several ad hoc technical action groups will be formed by the ISC to: (1) coordinate efforts to eradicate or reduce Eurasian watermilfoil; (2) assess information and data about other possible harmful introduced species such as the New Zealand Mudsnail which is known to occur in the Snake River; (3) develop awareness and prevention programs and actions for other potential threats such as zebra mussels; and (4) begin drafting an *Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan* for Idaho.

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6. The software provided by ISDA will also allow the agent to generate a biweekly report that can be sent electronically to ISDA. This biweekly report, which must also be printed on a standard form (ISDA logo), and which must be purchased by the agent at their cost from the vendor designated by ISDA, will serve as documentation of inspection and certification activities.
7. For all growers who wish to do so, ICIA has agreed to publish on its website (www.idahocrop.com) at no cost, the growers name and address, county, and the type of forage and/or straw for sale.
8. The standard cost to the grower, for inspection and certification, shall be $3.00 per acre ($30.00 minimum) for calendar year 2002.
9. ISDA will perform periodic performance and quality checks with all agents under the terms of the MOU.

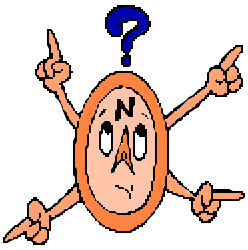
ISDA will provide agents or potential agents with transit certificates, report forms, and ordering information and prices for bale tags. ISDA will also provide software for generating bale tags and reports, but agents are responsible for acquiring printers and computers to operate the software program. ISDA will assess training needs and schedule training accordingly. **All payments from growers for inspection and certification services shall go to the agent performing the services.**

The following counties have notified ISDA that they will be contracting for inspection and certification services for the 2002 field season: Boise, Bear Lake, Cassia, Clark, Clearwater, Gem, Lemhi, and Valley.

Mapping Update

Danielle Bruno

Spring has begun to arrive here in Idaho and many of our noxious weeds are making a run for it. Please don't forget to continue to keep track of those infestation locations as you search and destroy. Danielle, ISDA's Data Coordinator, is working hard to sort, sift, and synthesize the information collected from last year. Watch the ISDA web page as information is moved into electronic format and posted!



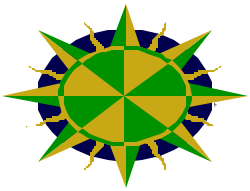
Happy hunting everyone!

CORRECTION

In the January 2002 edition of Noxious News, Mapping Update, there is an error in the Exporting Trimble GeoExplorer Data To ISDA under Attributes, Generated Attributes, Line:Length. It should by (3D), not (2D). I apologize for the error. DB

Trimble Pathfinder Office
Deleting Corrupted Positions From A Point

Open the file. If not there already, open map, position properties and feature properties windows. (Data menu for position and feature properties.) Select point feature that has the corrupt positions. Zoom in as tightly as you can on it. Delete the point from feature properties window. You should see all of the positions that made up the point as little dots on the map. Click on a position. Move through the positions using the Position Properties window. Delete the bad positions using the position properties window. When finished, undelete the feature in the Features Property window. Save. Try differentially correcting again.



Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

Idaho is increasingly being forced to deal with the pressing problem of noxious weeds. Right now, 14 percent of our state has been invaded by noxious weeds. More alarming is that if left untreated, noxious weeds spread at a rate of 4,600 acres per day nationwide. Right now Idaho is spending 300 million dollars a year to control noxious weeds.

The Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee and the Idaho Weed Control Association felt the need for an entity to be created which created public awareness and education on our invasive weed problem. Thus, the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign was created. The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign's goal is to help the people of Idaho understand the economic and environmental impacts of invasive weeds and to gain their support for the implementation of all aspects of integrated weed management. The Campaign's motto is "Pulling Together Against Invasive Weeds." The logo is a handshake, which represents unity and the cooperation being reached across Idaho.

Five objectives were set for the Campaign to fulfill in one-year's time:

- Establishing a pilot education program in one Idaho school district.
- Establishing a knowledge threshold for media, government and private entities related to weed control education in Idaho.
- Developing a distribution network of information using and coordinating what is in place with the ISDA and U of I.
- Developing a resource director of education materials, programs and activities on weed control using services and contacts of ISDA and U of I.
- Forming partnerships with public and private groups on weed control issues.

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I am happy to report that the Campaign has already met each of these objectives and would like to share some of our accomplishments with you:

- Governor Dirk Kempthorne's signing of the proclamation to officially kick off the Campaign – January 15, 2002.
- Development of partnership with Fish & Game to add noxious weed materials in both the Sportsman's Access Guide and Big Game Regulations.
- Development of partnership with The Nature Conservancy to have weed articles written and sent to all Idaho newspapers, radio stations and television stations.
- Development of Idaho Weed Toolkits to be placed with Cooperative Weed Management Areas, Agriculture in the Classroom, Association of Weed County Superintendents and repository libraries providing education to teachers and students in the classroom.
- Development of a directory of education materials to be placed into the public by November 1, 2002.

I sincerely believe that the insidious threat that invasive, noxious weeds present to Idaho ultimately can only be effectively countered by the joint efforts of all Idahoans. Understanding and education of just what is at stake and what needs to be done is the foundation upon which the solution will be built.

Roger Batt
Coordinator, Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

How CWMAs Can Stay Energized!

Rick VanBebber

Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's) across Idaho are in all stages of development. In new CWMA's it is interesting to see energy and excitement replace old anxieties. And, at the same time it is troubling to hear that a few older CWMA's are experiencing anxieties once again. Why? Where did the energy and enthusiasm go?

Because CWMA's are a relatively new organization many haven't experienced the full spectrum of organizational aging. However, in a few isolated CWMA's there is growing concern about stagnation and what can be done about it. Excitement, energy and the "Can Do" attitude is often associated with any new endeavor and CWMA's are no different. As a CWMA evolves traditions develop and operations become somewhat "normal" or repetitive. And, if leadership is not vigilant, creativity ceases and a CWMA loses life-sustaining energy. Have hope, there is a solution and it is not particularly difficult. The answer lies in maintaining continuity in your organization while instilling **creativity**. Here are a few simple steps you can take to maintain creativity and energy in your CWMA:

1.) Rotate leadership in your CWMA. Each new Chairperson brings fresh ideas and styles of leadership. This promotes creativity in the CWMA. You should have dual CWMA leadership by a Chairperson and Vice-chairperson, each on two-year terms. The Vice-chairperson automatically rolls into the Chairperson position. This provides continuity and yet instills new ideas and leadership. And everyone on the Steering Committee should serve in these positions, which broadens your base of creativity.

2.) Rotate membership on your Steering Committee. You will often work with multiple federal, state and private interests and not all will serve on the Steering Committee at the same time. New representatives on the Steering Committee also bring creativity to the CWMA.

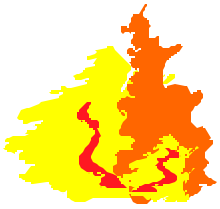
3.) Involve citizens in ad hoc committees to develop community activities. This will also get more people involved and bring new energy and creativity.

Ad hoc committees might designate a community weed day and barbecue. How about a community "Bounty" program for new weeds identified and reported? Then follow that up with an annual awards banquet where the entire community is invited and weed warriors recognized. You need to energize your communities.

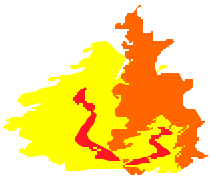
We must involve everyone to the extent possible. Past efforts in weed management focused responsibility on one or a handful of weed experts in a community. This approach did not work as evidenced by the explosive growth of noxious weeds. The success of a CWMA depends on creativity! Not only does "Many hands make light work" but they also generate more energy and creativity.

In short, get as many people involved as possible. Rotate leadership and Steering Committee responsibilities. Identify opportunities for your community to actively serve, even if it is only a pitcher of lemonade. I know some communities are seasonal in nature, have a small population base, and are isolated or rural, all which may make the task more difficult. But I also know that the answer lies in people.

Protecting Relatively Uninfested Lands: Reducing Weed Spread Following Fire



Jerry Asher, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, OR
Steve Dewey, Utah State University, Logan, UT
Curt Johnson, USDA Forest Service, Ogden, UT
Jim Olivarez, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT



Originally Published in Techline, Dec. 2000 with Permission of the 1999 California Exotic Pest Plant Council Proceedings

Wildland fire is a natural process that often helps to maintain or improve the health and productivity of native plant communities. However, when invasive exotic plants are involved, fires burn in an unnatural situation. There are two purposes to this presentation. The first is to show how weeds often proliferate following wildland fire. The second is to discuss how reducing post-fire weed spread is one of the best ways to keep relatively uninfested land from becoming seriously infested. It is common knowledge that various plants respond differently to fire. However, all too often weeds rapidly infest burned areas frequently causing vast and permanent damage. Therefore the intent of this presentation is to increase the awareness about this problem along with providing some recommendations with every intention to support appropriate prescribed fire efforts.

How vulnerable are typical wildland sites following fire?

Factors like an ideal seed bed, reduced competition from native plants and increased nutrients released by the fire all combine to make conditions ideal for weed seed to germinate and flourish following fire. With conditions ideal, how much weed seed is likely to be available on any burned site?

There are about 70 million acres of noxious weeds, primarily on wildlands, in the 11 western states (outside of Alaska). Consequently there are roughly 70 million acres of weed seed produced every year! Much of that seed is making its way to relatively uninfested land by wind, water, wildlife, livestock, people and equipment. Therefore, after wildland fire in a previously uninfested area, there is a high likelihood for both ideal conditions for weed establishment, and the presence of weed seed. Furthermore, biennial and perennial weeds, already present in the fire area, commonly sprout from buds or crowns. Squarrose knapweed, diffuse knapweed and rush skeleton-weed for example often re-sprout, flower and set seed within six weeks of a fire - while most other vegetation is dormant waiting another season to produce seed. This almost immediate seed production following fire gives the weeds yet another advantage.

Examples of weed spread following fire.

Every year we learn more about the challenge of reducing the spread of invasive wildland weeds. A multitude of post-fire photographs in many western states make it clear that weeds frequently invade and dominate plant communities following fire, sometimes on a large scale. For example, in the Bureau of Land Management Sand Butte and adjoining Wilderness Study Areas in Idaho, considerable weed surveillance and successful control of leafy spurge had been underway for many years. A 200,000 acre wildfire burned over the area in 1992. Rush skeletonweed was not known to exist there until 1995, when a few rush skeletonweed plants were found and controlled. In 1996 another wildfire, also about 200,000 acres, burned the entire area again. A preliminary detection survey in 1997 found serious rush skeletonweed infestations widely scattered within a 60, 000 acre area of the burn.

In a research example from northern Utah, wildfire increased squarrose knapweed abundance by 50% to 120% within just two years. Control of squarrose knapweed from herbicide applied in the first fall after a summer burn was 98% to 100% effective, while the same herbicide treatment achieved only 20% control or less in adjacent non-burned areas. Not only did this study show that invasive weeds can increase dramatically after a fire, but it also shows that post-fire herbicide application is a unique window of opportunity for effective control.

Recommendations

With weeds spreading at about 4,600 acres per day on western federal lands alone (outside of Alaska), the overarching goal becomes keeping relatively uninfested land from becoming seriously infested. Capitalizing on the opportunity to prevent weed spread after fires is cost effective and efficient.

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Readiness and post-fire vigilance: *(Continued from page 6)*

1. At the earliest possible time, hopefully before the fire season, ensure that the NEPA process is adequate to cover timely application of herbicides - if needed *anywhere on the landscape*. The proper process needs to be in place so an environmental analysis update or amendment or whatever documentation is needed does not unduly delay the application of herbicides in order to avoid weed seed set after a fire.
2. Establish procedures that minimize the transport of weeds into or within a proposed fire or burned area.
3. Include existing, or consider involving new cooperators. Weed management efforts have a higher probability of success when adjacent landowners, public land users, agencies, universities, or other interested people are participating.
4. After fires, when weeds begin to "show life" either starting from seed or sprouting from crowns or roots of existing plants, there frequently are outstanding opportunities to control the weeds. Weeds are usually easier to find for hand control or other mechanical techniques, and herbicide application is more effective because weeds are no longer protected by non-target vegetation or debris. Capitalize on this rare opportunity before the weeds have a chance to produce seed.
5. Build the cost of weed management caused or encouraged by the disturbance of the fire into fire rehabilitation plans. In 1998 the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Park Service were given new authority to use fire rehabilitation funds to control weeds following wildfire, including weed detection and control in subsequent years. Where rehabilitation plans are not intended, use creativity and perseverance to ensure that invasive weeds get the priority they deserve.
6. Approximately one month after any fire, survey the entire fire area for signs of new or sprouting weeds. Repeated surveys will be needed, with the frequency and intensity guided by local conditions.
7. Develop and implement a strategy to control the weeds including follow-up detection and treatments for a few years until the populations are completely controlled or eradicated.

Prescribed fire planning:

Before burning evaluate the potential for increased weed populations and consider the following:

1. Check existing weed maps and visit with local weed experts. Then survey the entire proposed burn area for weeds. If a few weeds have been on the site for a year or more it is likely that thousands of unseen seeds are in the ground ready to germinate.
2. Check adjacent land for weeds that may become a seed source following the burn. These areas may provide weed seed to the burn area via transport by people, livestock, wildlife, wind, water, vehicles or other equipment.
3. Enlist the advice of agency weed coordinators, extension agents, Department of Agriculture or county weed supervisors regarding plans to minimize the increase in weeds. Where possible, time the burn to reduce seed production of existing weeds. Make sure that equipment, vehicles and personnel do not bring weed seed in with them from other areas.
4. Ensure that the appropriate NEPA process/ requirements for weed control are addressed before the fire to avoid any delays in timely application of herbicides in the event they are needed.
5. Keep a log of weed management activities so you can share your experiences with others.

Level of urgency:

Nature often helps put out fires; nature does not help "put out" weeds. Fires are often very beneficial, but weeds are not beneficial. If and when there are negative impacts from fire, they are usually short-term, whereas impacts from weeds are long term and often permanent.

Therefore, new infestations or small burned infestations poised to proliferate out-of-control, truly constitute a state of biological emergency! When preparing NEPA documents, keep that concept in mind regarding the emergency nature of controlling weeds following fire before they have a chance to set seed.

In conclusion, we must keep relatively uninfested land from becoming seriously infested. Future generations deserve to inherit healthy, productive wildlands, not vast landscapes infested with noxious weeds that are unfit for people or wildlife.

National Invasive Weed Awareness Week III

Brenda Waters

Attending, participating, and representing Idaho at the NIWAW III during the week of February 24, 2002 was a truly wonderful opportunity for me to learn from the heads of the USDA and DOI what is planned for weeds and other invasive species at the federal level that will impact our state and how we manage weeds. Approximately 30 other people from the Western states of Nevada, Wyoming, South Dakota, California, Montana, and Colorado representing the Intermountain Noxious Weed Advisory Council (INWAC) and the North American Weed Management Association participated in the week long event. It also afforded me the opportunity to say, "Thank you! We really appreciate the funding that we are receiving in Idaho to fight invasive weeds and this is how we are spending those dollars." I took with me the Statewide 2001 Cost Share Report on disk and distributed it to everyone that showed an interest in what we are doing about weeds in Idaho including our Idaho Congressional delegation at their Washington D.C. offices.

(Continued on page 8)

April 23-26	Session 1: Noxious Weed Manatement Short Course; Loveland, CO Celsitine Duncan, (406) 433-1469 weeds1@ixi.net
April 28 - May1	Session 2: Noxious Weed Management Short Course; Loveland, CO Celestine Duncan, (406) 433-1469 weeds1@ixi.net
July 29 - Aug. 1	NAWMA Vegetation Management Conference; Minneapolis, MN Jennifer Hildebrand, (952) 461-4660 www.nawma.org
March 3, 2003	WSWS Annual Meeting; Koloa, Hawaii

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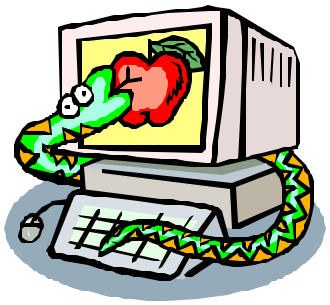
The schedule was very fast paced and demanding for the week. We interacted with the people that make it happen in Washington, D.C. including Under Secretaries from the USDA (USFS, APHIS, NRCS, ARS, and CSREES) and the DOI (BLM, USFWS, NPS, and USGS). Met with members of the National Invasive Species Council, National Association of Counties, FICMNEW, NAWMA, INWAC, The Nature Conservancy and many, many more. There was an evening at the Botanical Gardens with a presentation from Kestle Levine from National Public Radio on Invasive Plants and a reception for the Pulling Together Grant where Representative Joe Heffley of Colorado was the guest speaker. I had the opportunity to present an award to Paul Beddoe, thanking him for his role in assisting CWMA's and promoting responsible weed management in Idaho while he was at the Idaho Association of Counties before he took a position at the National Association of Counties (NACO).

We learned about numerous pieces of legislation and plans that will impact weed control in Idaho. Legislation that may provide money to Idaho for weed control or improve weed management included the Farm Bill (EQUIP program), SPACE Act or Species Protection Act, NISA or National Invasive Species Act, Homeland Security Act, HR 3260, HR1462, and S198 the Harmful Nonnative Weed Control Act of 2001. Several drafts of national programs on invasive species were distributed and introduced including an Early Detection and Rapid Response Program (ED/RR), APHIS – Action Plan for The Noxious Weeds Program (www.aphis.usda.gov/PPQ/weeds) that will allow us to have input into the process as they are written.

Many people participating in NIWAW III were very excited to see a person representing weed management in Idaho at this national event and expressed hope that we will continue to be present and that our numbers will grow so our voices will be heard clearly in Washington, D.C. It is impossible for one person to attend all the meetings since many overlap or are concurrent. Perhaps the Idaho Weed Control Association and the Idaho Association of Weed Control Superintendents will each be able to send a person to participate in this great event next year.

A Few Interesting Web Sites:



http://cfpub.epa.gov/surf/locate/index.cfm = EPA surf your watershed

http://www.confluence.org = The degree confluence project

http://www.ipmalmanac.com/ = IPM Almanac

http://www.webopedia.com/ = Online dictionary of internet and computer terminology.

http://www.npr.org/programs/talkingplants/features/2002/020320.invasive.html = Ketzel Levine's Talking Plants focuses on invasives.

http://www.3rivers.net/~tomelpel/index.html = T.J. Elpel's Wildflowers and Weeds Home Page

Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

Northern Idaho

April 24	510 Oak St., Lewis Co. Courthouse	Nezperce
April 25	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
May 1	6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex	Bonners Ferry
May 15	701 College Ave., Bennewah Co. Courthouse	St. Maries
May 29	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
June 12	1225 Idaho St., Brammer Building	Lewiston
June 26	408 W. Haycraft Ave.	Coeur d'Alene
July 10	522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse	Moscow
July 24	4205 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds	Sandpoint

Eastern Idaho

May 8	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co.Extension	Idaho Falls
May 22	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot
June 5	134 E. Main Rm. 205, Madison Co. Adm.	Rexburg
June 19	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co.Extension	Idaho Falls
July 25	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot
August 7	134 E. Main Rm. 205, Madison Co. Adm.	Rexburg
September 4	2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co.Extension	Idaho Falls
September 18	132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension	Blackfoot

South Central Idaho

May 1	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
May 15	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
May 22	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
June 5	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276	Twin Falls
July 10	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert
August 7	CSI – Taylor Building, Room #277	Twin Falls
September 11	McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds, 85 E. Baseline	Rupert

Southeast Idaho

May 15	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
May 29	30 N. 100 W. Oneida Co. Ext. Office	Malad
June 12	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
June 26	53 E. 1st St., Caribou Co. Ext. Office	Soda Springs
July 17	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello
August 21	561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office	Preston
September 11	130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office	Pocatello

Southwest Idaho

May 1	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
May 8	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
May 15	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
May 22	16th S. 9th, Co. Ext. Office	Payette
May 29	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
June 12	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
June 26	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
July 10	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
July 24	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise
August 7	501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office	Caldwell
August 21	ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.	Boise

Other News

Releasing Biological Control Agents? Don't forget your permit!

With increasing attention on non-native species and the non-indigenous clause in Idaho's Plant Protection Act (H0448), make certain that you do not need PPQ Form 526 before collecting and releasing your biological control agents! See http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits for details.

Center for Invasive Species Science Opens

Mission: To develop cooperative approaches for invasive species science to meet the urgent needs of land managers, states and the public.
Vision: To work with others to coordinate data and research from many sources to predict and reduce the effects of harmful non-native plants, animals, and diseases in natural areas throughout the United States with a strategic approach to information management, research and modeling, technical assistance, and outreach.

What is the Center for Invasive Species Science?
The Center for Invasive Species Science is a quickly growing consortium of strong partnerships between government and non-government organizations administratively housed in the U.S. Geological Survey's Mid-continent Ecological Science Center in Fort Collins, Colorado. The Center has a national focus drawing support form several USGS research centers across the US, and scientists from around the country, with funding from several government agencies.

For more information, contact:
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Center for Invasive Species Science
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Colorado State University Fax: 970-491-1965
Fort Collins, CO 80523-1499 Email: Tom_Stohlgren@USGS.gov

For Sale or Trade

2 – 200 stainless steel tanks with paddle agitators. May need some paint or just polished to remove paint. $300.00 each
Contact: Jeffrey Pettingill, (208) 529-1397, jpettingill@co.bonneville.id.us
4 Bean Piston Pumps. 19 gallon per minute capacity with pressure galore. $50.00 each
Contact Jeffrey Pettingill, (208) 529-1397, jpettingill@co.bonneville.id.us
ISDA does not guarantee condition of equipment or is at all involved in any transaction listed in the For Sale or Trade section of the Noxious News.
If you are interested in submitting an article for sale or trade in the next Noxious News, please contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8540 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us.

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